OPEAT PENSION GRADS

gant Propositions.

spending the money of the people.

Pension bill, which has been introduced this

session under circumstances that can hardly

fail to secure its enactment. It is announced

as an Administration measure, to be supported

by a party that has a majority in both Houses

and with an express approval of it in advance

in Mr. Harrison's message. The vast amount

of money that this will take from the Treasury

cannot be made the subject of exact calcula-

tion. A second noteworthy measure is the bill for a service pension, at a monthly rate which

shall be equal to one cent per day for every day

a Union soldier may have served in the civil

war. This has no relation to disability, is payable alike to the pauper and the million-

aire, is an addition to pensions already issued,

and would amount for those who served three

years to \$10.95 a month and to those who

served four years to \$14.60 a month. The sum

payable under this bill is also enormous. A

remarkably comprehensive grab has also just

been introduced by Senator Ingalls of Kansas.

It unites certain features of the two already

spoken of. It puts on the pension roll at \$8 per

month all Union soldiers who have arrived or

may arrive at the age of 50, and who served

sixty days or more and were honorably dis-charged. If they served over 800 days a

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DE HASTINGS MAKES A CORRECTION. He Did Not Say the Pope was Autichrist, but that He was Called So.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In yesterday's paper, in the account of the late meeting of the Presbytery of New York, your reporter has done me a serious injustice, which am persuaded was quite accidental. He Dr. Hastings interpolated into the foreroing the assertion that the Pops was antichrist, but it was his private opinion, and not that of the committee.

At this point of the report, which I was reading: "While there are other points which the Presbytery would be glad to see modified or changed, as, conspicuously, chapters xxiv. 3, and xxv. 6"-at this point I interpolated an exand xxv. 6 —at inis point I interpolated an ex-planation of what those two articles are, sim-ply to show their objectionable character—the one forbidding marriages with "infidels, pa-plats, and other idolators," and the other de-claring that the "Pope of Rome is that anti-christ."

claims that the Pope of Rome is that anti-christ.

To both of these statements of our confession, in common with every member of the committee. I seriously object, as being uncharitable, unchristian, and offensive.

I would not ask space in your valuable paper for this explanation, but that I am unwilling to seem to hold views which are so narrow and obnoxious, or to adopt such offensive language toward a great Church, which, though it is Roman and I am Protestant, I regard with sincere respect as a Church of Jesus Christ. Very respectfully.

Thos. S. Hastinus,

#### Mar-at-lan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the pursuit of exact information regarding those culiar people who were once the occupants and rulers of the territory comprised within Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America, we are, through the works of numerous authors, led up a great hill of expectation, and then left to struggle as best we may with our disappointments. There seems no doubt that they were. but who they were appears as a veering uncertainty. By a student this article is offered, in the hope that some suggestions, occurring from the pleasing but tantalizing search made. may induce those more skilled to follow up the presentation given herein.

This presentation of parallel testimony from widely separated sources, if it prove to be but a coincidence, will, it is believed, be interesting. In a small volume supplied with a map on which the territory now called Mexico was called Mazatian, the following is stated: "The origin of the Toltecks, the Ceremieks, the Acolhuans, and Aztecks, these four nations who spoke the same language, and who entered successively and by the same road into Mexico, will be known if we ever discover in the north of Asia a people acquainted with the names of Huchueliapalian, Aztlan. Teoco-huscan." &c. (Humboldt Amer. Besearches,

the names of Huchueilapallan, Aztlan. Teocohuacan." &c. (Humboldt Amer. Researches,
Vol. 1, p. 170.)

This statement was evidently based on the
belief in the not unusual occurrence of giving
to a new location a name similar, or a reminder, of the former home.

Now, if we turn to Asia, as suggested, the
following seems to appear as a strong confirmation of Humboldt's statement as above
(Schedell-Emancipation of Faith-Monotheism. Vol. 2, pp. 146-160): "The term AN is evidently of high import " has been considered as a peculiar manner of pronouncing the
mysterious OM, and also as equivalent to the
cardinal number one. cardinal number one.
"In this latter case the formation of the word would proceed as that of the term OM from a

"In this latter case the formation of the word would proceed as that of the term OM from a pronoun.

"Now, this constitutes a real matter of fact, and it must not be considered in the light of an etymological refinement.

"Another rule equally universal in these idioms is relative to the various vowels standing for each other: and thus AN. ON. UN. EN. IN. may equally represent the same term and bear the same meaning. " It is therefore a usual expression of the Divinity, and dates as such from the roots of the very language, but it also stands for all things superior, elevated, and raised above others so as to be isolated. " " However deep the abyss of tradition, it cannot prevent one fact from rising above its dark and troubled waters, and that fact is that, with a very great portion of the human race, it is the very name of God that constitutes all symbolism and all myths. The symbol and the myth may be rejected, but the notion of God yet remains as a matter of fact. The use in the Sanscrit and Zend of a superlative preposition UT in the first and US in the second. The UT is clearly the same as the sit-at-ad of many composite terms to which this particle imparts a notion of superiority.

"The same may be said of the particle AK or EK, which has the signification of highness, superiority. It is for eka (one) and is sometimes written Ag. Thus At-Al signifies the High or Great God—Atman, Hetman, the high chief.

superfority. Is 10° and 10° and a some limes written Ag. Thus AL-1 signifies the life of Greak God—Atman, Homman, the high elife of Greak God—Atman, Homman, the high elife of the Argan max of Ahram MAZ-muxd-maxdab, the radical of mith means mighty, for mith-rast stands for mith ahrar or Ahram Maxdab.

"Ayramazdab-ahuramazdab-Ormuzd (Almazdab, Almighty—I as the Hot, the Rich of the Maxatian is the Aryan name for "The One Mighty, High for Great) God."

This definition, however, should have no force because of the religion expressed, that having simply happened from the use of the Maxdab, the religion expressed, that having simply happened from the use of the Maxdab of the Hot, the religion expressed, that having simply happened from the use of the Maxdab of the Humbold's assertion, must impress one that it is much more than a coincidence.

If the premises be accopted, it would relevant to the Aryan name for the Aryan cages by the be made, and schedell reveals the foundation at the root of the Aryan language.

If the premises be accopted, it would relevante to a common centre the observations of numerous travellers and authors as to the annother of the Aryan name of the Aryan race may have swent down both continents or when, is not within the province of this letter.

The Hos. Eli Theyer on the Strengle of 1857-69 in Mansas.

To the Editor of the Acts of the Aposiles is the record of St. Paul's arduous and successful woman, and child of our 60,000,000 population is incomplete to the continue to make the sum of the Aryan race may have swent down both continents or when, is not within the province of list leaf the sum of the William to the continue t

19th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles is the record of St. Paul's arduous and successful work in founding the Christian religion in Ephesus. The rapid advance of his doctrines excited alarm and consternation among the idol worshippers of that heathen city. The only reply to the convincing arguments and logical appeals of the apostle was the oft-repeated shout, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." At length one Demetrius, a silvernith, mounted the rostrum to prove that Paul's preaching put in jeopardy all the interests of his own craft. This Demetrius was the maker of diminutive shrines and images of the heathen deity. Probably he and his relatives had written books in eulogy of the false relig-ion, and had expended their monoy in erecting status in honor of the heathen delty generally worshipped at Ephesus before the advent of Faul. This Demetrius may be taken as a type of men in all ages and in all countries.

To-day one of this class makes himself ridiculously conspicuous in the columns of the Nation by opposing the truth of history. Methods like his have never proved successful. They failed at Ephesus, and they have failed ever since. In the present age of general education and of a watchful and truthloving press they mest with very slight approval. Just here the Demetrius of the Nation is at fault. He assumes that a writer can now make or unmake history, as in former ages he sometimes did by withholding, distorting, or denying the truth. Impelled by such personal incrests, and guided by such false principles, off modern Dometrius furiously assails the truth of history as chronicled in a book recently published called the "Kansas Crusade." His delegal jecularity, his guivering, palpitating attempts at derision, and his wild and reckless assertions supported by no proof and enforced by no arguments, are fitty concluded by a line of poetry serving only to make more emphatic the malancholy crack

In his laugh. In his laugh.

In his laugh.

Buch is the Nation's critic. Let us now listen to his words of wisdom: "Mr. Thayer's last folly was to colonize, or, as he called it, to Americanize Central America."

Here is the place to introduce a little history to show what this "folly" was, and the very great work which it accomplished.

In December, 1867, I entered upon my Congressional service. Early in the session the Southern members of the House began to discuss the Central America question, the defence of Fillbuster Walker, and the abuse of Commodore Paulding, who had captured him is Nicai agin and brought him to New York.

From numerous speeches upon these subjects it had become evident that the slave-helders were making an earnest effort to counterbalance their loss of Kansas by new acquisitions of territory in the South adapted to slaver. During the three years of the Kansas crusade and conflict they had constantly procedimed their purpose of secession in case they should fail to establish slavery in the disputed territory. The result proved that our organized emigration had wrested from their grasp all the territory which they supposed the release of the Missouri Compromise had doomed to slavery. Thus an effectual barrier was placed in the way of slavery extension weatward.

The present was the fit time to decide whether it could not be extended southward. If Contral America could be acquired and made into several slave States, the supremacy of the "Black Power" in the Government might still be maintained. For several days they had earnestly advocated this policy. The time seemsed favorable. The Government, in all its departments, was in their hands. Very few speeches had been made by Northern members, and none of the-e were in favor of acquiring southern territory.

On the 7th of January, 1858, I made a speech supporting the Southern arguments in favor of acquiring new territory in Central America; not, however, for the purpose of extending slavery, but as an outlet for our crowded population in the North, which, by means of organized emigration, would soon build cities and towns and cetablish freedom there, as they had already done in Kansas. This speech was instened to with the closest attention by members from all parts of the country. It was a surprise to everybody, and as much a revelation to the North as to the South. Before I had taken my seat all the Republican members, with soveral Americans and Bemocrats, formed into a line and pa-sed slowly by my desk, each giving me the strong grasp of a friendly hand in token of their appectation of my unexpected work in restricting slavery on its western by the Ransas movement. Members of Courress bought and circulated more than 150,000 copies of this speech. It was published in all parts of the Northern States. The New York Evening Post, then under the control of Bryant & Bigelow, published it in full. Northern journals contained volumes of eulogies upon "the farseeing logic of the plan," as well as upon the manner of its presentation to the House and to the country. Letters of earnest thanks came to me from hundreds of leading Northern men. This speech ended the discussion so far as the extremists of the South were concerned. It was evident to them that if I wanted to acquire Central America it would be wise for them to try to get along without it.

But to prevent the possibility of slavery ever being extended southward, should any territory in that directio

That Bit of Lace Spiritualist Trick. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir ! In a late suit for libel, the plaintiff being a so-called materialis-ing medium, the following question answered in the negative by the jury was the occasion for the discon-

tinuance of the suit:
"Would you believe the evidence of a credible witness who testified that he saw what appeared to be a
piece of lace lying on the floor; that \$radually this

Nov. 74. I have grown a lify in the garden of Mr. Thomas A. Howell that surpasses any of those you mention, in fact, any that I can find on record, All are quite beaten by the L. carefluss grown at Greenport in 1889, bearing 180 flowers. In 1889 the plant had seven stems near six feet high. Three of them flattened out like a lath four inches wide. The flowers were so close on them it was impossible to count them until the petals fell off. The greatest number of flowers on one stem was 130, whole number on the plant SM. N. Rit., W. Gardener to Mr. Thomas A. Howell, Greenport, L. L.

The Bonny Fing of Union. this do for our stars-blue field, white stars, gilt eagle:

Could Win Any One's Love for \$10.

and constituted a body corporate in fact and in law, by the name of the central America Commercial and Industrial Company.

Hon, Erastus Corning, a stanch Democrat and member of Congress at this time, volunteered to secure the above charter by the sotion of the New York Legislature then in session. He faithfully accomplished this work. After all this had been done the disuntionists of the Bouth proceeded to agitate secession, as they had so often threatened to do during the Kansas struggle. They plainly saw that no more alave States could be made inside the Union, and therefore determined to get out of the Union. Then came the civil war, and the final extinction of slavery in the United States.

Among the notable volunteers to did in the Central America scheme of colonization were John W. Geary, a few years before Governor of the Territory of Kansas, and Thomas F. Meagher, the famous Irish patriot. They were both engaged as leaders, provided our Government should acquire any territorial possessions in Central America. Each of these herole men was of eminent service for the Union in the civil war. So much for "Mr. Thayer's last folly," Did all the wisdom of the Garrisonies ever equal it in patriotic results?

At another time I may contribute to your columns, in reply to the Nation, something more of true history not yet published. One of the subjects will be the colonizing of Virginia—a very potent isotor in retaining West Virginia in the Union.

Meantime the Nation can study the folly of its fury in the light of several hundred reviews of the "Kansas Crusade." Of these not three per cent are hostile, and only its own furiously so.

Worcester, Dec. 5, 1889. under arrest, having been taken into custody by United States officers for inserting this advertisement in various New York papers:

When the bureau was locked up he gave the

institutions heretofore unbeard of institutions heretofore unheard of in Buffalo. The officers found that he had been receiving large quantities of mail, and from letters confiscated learned that he had been working a scheme to defraud inventors to whom patents are granted. He had several plans for "touching" them, one being to ask for a small deposit on account of a \$35 fee until he sold the invention, which he could do at once. Another was to induce the inventor to pay a \$1 fee for registering at his patent office. Replies, however, were most numerous to the love fadvertisement. The charge for learning how to win anypody's love was \$10, half payable in advance. Lovers were cautioned to send the money by postal notes or in greenbacks, unregistered, the object being to avoid identification. His mother went ball for him.

I have expected this for a rear or more. Poor feliow! No inquest will be necessary."

"But isn't it a case of suicide?" asked one of

erend father Dr. McGlynn tells us that "Monsignor" means, in English, "My Lord"—"Mon Signor." So then-when Signor Garibaldi shines our boots, and Signora when Signor daribaid anines our bools, and Signors Mazzini, with prehensile book, invades our ash barro's and Signor dilordato Hruno's monkey, by his cibbering-and grimaces, recalls the reverend doctor, we are minis, tered to by lords and ladies, by peers and peersa-en. "Credat Judaus Apella." and all the congregations of the rabbis. Oh, for one hour of the "plagosts Orbitius" or thirty minutes of Macaulay's schoolmaster.

OBERNFOIRT, Dec. 3. HISTHO-MARTIZ MCGISTY. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your Washington correspondence published to-day. Mr. Vance made a mistake, which, in justice to history, I wish to correct. It is in relation to that snuff box story and Millard Fillmore having been Vice-President of the United States Senate in 1852. On the first Monday of December in 1851 I was in the

"I know them already. He was a clerk in a hardware store next to my office. Last summer he got charge of the refrigerator department. A hundred times did I hear him repeat." "A refrigerator? Certainly, ma'am; step this way and be seaded. Now, then, our Peerless refrigeraths. Is so you will rely on socientific principals. The cold current passerve, is the feed on these air pices to the right, circulates along the racks, basses up through these pipes to the left, and escapes out of that vonitator in the end. There is always a constant current of air, not only preserving the odor away. We guarantee that you may blace onloss and butter side by side for one week, and that one will not take of the other. Inside this zine libing is a layer of charcoal two inches thick. Our refrigerator is ecoler with five pounds of ice than any other with twenty. The circulation is on scientific principles, as you will observe. No bellows are needed to create the current. There are no cog. wheels to get out of order—no springs to give way. Actual experiments have demonstrated that there is an actual saving of 50 per cent. of ice during the season. The racks are galvanized, as you will observe, and the trimmings are of the latest and best patterns. We sold these right along last year at \$18, but, having secured all the hardwood lumber in the country, and having a monopoly on the supply of ice in the United States, we have decided to reduce the price to \$15."

"Day atter day for three months, and sometimes live or six times a day, he repeated this statement," said the Cornoner, "and I knew that it was only a question of time when the end would come. The 1st of October they changed him into the coal stove department, and then, day after day, he sang this song:

"A base-burner? Certainly, ma'am—right this way. Presume you saw our advertisement last Sunday. The climux in base burners has at last been reached. Here it is, ma'am—our heard way the proventing price of statuary or a painting. And now for the interior. This is the firepot, as yo Senate Chamber and heard Henry Clay deliver the last speech he ever made. It was on the famous contested seat question of Stephen R. Mallory (Whigh, afterward Confederate Secretary of the Navy, against David L.

Aged 160, a Woman, and Huns a Bank. LANSINGBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 12.-Mrs. Deboral-

THE EIGHTH NEW YORK'S BATTLE FLAG Senatore Outdoing Each Other in Extraya-How it Was Captured at Seven Pines-The Capter Will Return It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary Windom PALATRA, Fla., Dec. 18 .- The battle flag of has reported that the pension expenditures of the Eighth New York Regiment (Gen. Dan Sickles) is in the possession of Lieut G. W. the current fiscal year will be \$97,758,700, and that for the year following Congress must ap-Saunders of this city, who served in Company propriate \$98,587,252 in order to meet the B. Second Florida Regiment, under command of Capt. Brevard of Tallahassee. The flag was captured before Richmond at the battle of Seven actual demands of legislation already on the statute book. Nevertheless, in the Senate there have been introduced bills which would Pines by Lieut, Saunders himself, who to-day at least double this annual expenditure. The showed it to THE SUN correspondent. It con-House will soon match the Senate with its own tains two black spots, designating that no preposterous proposals, but just now the Senquarter was shown Confederate soldiers. It ators have a monopoly of these projects for also contains thirteen bullet holes, nine of which were fired through it by Lieut, Saunders, Three of the proposed measures are particu-larly worth mention. One is the Dependent The particulars of the capture are thus given by Lieut, Saunders:

We started in about 1 P. M., having sent out our skirmishers at 12. Col. Perry said. Boys, the password is "Home and Fireside." We passed through swamp a mile and a half, and came to the clearing of a small field, when Col. McCall said. 'Hold, boys: there's the enemy.' The enemy raised up and said, 'Come on, boys: it is not the enemy, it is friends.' Col. McCall said, 'Forward, Second Florida,' Two seconds afterward the enemy poured a volley into our line. Out of thirteen Captains eleven were killed. Col. McCall fell with two bullets in his head, with his sword unsheathed, and I took him from the field. The great and noble voice of Col. E. A. Perry, afterward Governor of Florids, was then heard above the din of battle as he shouted. 'Arise and charge them, Second Florida.' We din of battle as he shouted. 'Arise and charge them, Second Florida.' We charged them across the redoubt, and as they turned their grape and canister upon us we retreated. We charged them the second time, and we sgaln retreated. Col. Perry again shouted. 'Charge them again, boys, and do not fail, and down upon your faces when we get under the redoubt: and then when you see a man with his head above the breastwork, shoot him. Bixteen men were killed at the mouth of one gun. Hearing the battery limber un, he shouted. 'Rise, Second Florida, and through the gap. Col. Perry was the first man through, running his sword through the first horse of the caisson. As his company was skilled in the attiliery drill, he ordered his men to wheel the guns on the enemy and fire. We held the fort and all its appurentances, I then came upon the color bearer of the Eighth New York as he is y upon the ground, shot and dring. As I appreached him with drawn sword he said: 'Would you harm a helpless man?' I threw aside my sword, and, lifting his head, gave him a drink of water from my canteen. He then said: 'You want this flag: take it, but let me hold the staff.' I allowed him to keep the latter, which he held clasped across his breast until he died.'' Lieut Saunders expressed great admiration for the gallantry of the color bearer of the Eighth New York, and said he died like a true soldier. The flag is now in Saunders's nossession. He says that he has had it for twenty-six years, but on the day Jefferson Davis was buried he decided to return the flag to its former owners. If the survivors of the Eighth New York, and easid he died like a true redouble he for the flag the legith new York and said he died like a true soldier. The flag is now in Saunders's nossession. He says that he has had it for twenty-six years, but on the day Jefferson Davis was buried he decided to return the flag to its former owners. If the survivors of the Eighth New York and easid he decided to return the flag to its former owners. If the flag which they fought

### MOURNED BY CONFEDERATE VETERANS

A Speech by Gov. Gordon on the Death of Jefferson Davis. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11 .- A mass meeting of Confederate veterans was held to-night and resolutions adopted on the death of the great chieftain and pledging the veterans to provide a fund for the family and to raise a monument to his memory. Gov. John B. Gordon of Georgia presided, and spoke as follows:

Doubtless, to you all this is one of the saddest, yet sweetest and proudest, occasions of a lifetime-saddest because we have just borne to his tomb our greatest chieftain; sweetest because we have laid him to rest, after life's fiful fever is over, on a bed softer than was ever made by blooming roses or pillow of down. We have buried him with the blessings and honors and esteem and affections of a grateful people. Let me add that it was fitting that he should be laid to rest with the flag of the Confederacy, which he loved so well, folded about him living and buried with him, and the Stars and Strines of the republic. for whose honor and defence he split his blood, waving over him, if he could speak to us to-night. I am sure his injunction would be to remain true to the memories of the past and no less true to the duties of the future and the glory of our American republic. The grief over his death is ours; but his fame will yet be claimed for his country and mankind."

Gov. Gordon then urged that a fund be raised to build a monument to his memory, and provision made for Mrs. Davis and the "daughter of the Confederacy," because it is a holy duty to our manhood and the highest privilege left us."

Addresses were also made by Gov. Buckner of Kentucky. Lowry of Mississippi. Fowle of North Carolina, Eagle of Arkansas. Fleming of Florida, Nicholis of Louisiana, and others. fitful fever is over, on a bed softer than was

#### \$3.000 DAMAGES AND COSTS. Verdict Against Ferdinand Sherwood for

the Betrayal of His Promised Bride. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 13.-The trial of one of the two suits brought by Miss Rachel Fredenburg and her father against the rich young

has been the sensational event in the proceed-ings at the Circuit Court held at Monticello this week, Judge Mayham presiding. Miss Fredenburg is a handsome young woman of 19 years, daughter of a respectable mechanic at Livingston Manor. Up to the scandal connected with this trial she had borne an unblemished reputation. Young Sherwood is the son of the late Henry Sherwood, who formerly kept a widely known summer resort at Jeffer-sonville, and who died about a year ago, leav-

kopt a widely known summer resort at Jessersonville, and who died about a year ago, leaving a large fortune to his two sons.

The trial just closed was of an action brought by Henry J. Fredenburg, as the father and guardian ad litem of Rachel Fredenburg, asaniast Ferdinand Sherwood for \$10,000 damages for alleged betrayal of the daughter under promise of marriage. The Court House was jammed during the three days hearing with an eager crowd of witnesses and spectators. The counsel on either side—T. A. Read of Middletown for the plaintiff, and ex-Judges lotts and Bush of Sullivan county for the defendant—fought the ease for all it was worth. Both plaintiff and defendant took the witness stand, and told their respective stories.

The testimony of the fair plaintiff tended to show that young Sherwood began paying her devoted attentions more than two years ago, when she was only 17 years of ago, visiting her as often as twice a week, and escorting her abroad on social occasions. In March, 1885, they entered into an engagement of marriage, which event was to be celebrated in June following, and in anticipation of the nuptials the young lady made ready her bridal trousseau, When the appointed day came the wedding was postponed at Sherwood's suggestion for a month, and was jurther postponed from time to time at his request until June of this year. On June 7 he called upon his afflanced, and promised to repeat his call next day and complete arrangements for their immediate marriage. Meantime he has already, it is alleged, betrayed his plighted bride and had begun paying attentions to do done the wood of the candy, it is alleged, betrayed his plighted bride and had begun paying attentions to do done the wood of the candy with a week after his least visit he sent the plaintiff a printed verse of doggerel of the candy-motto style, which reads as follows:

I am my own master and wealthy.
I have houses and lots and money, too;
I am handsome and young and healthy;
I'il get married, but not to you.

I'd get married, but not to you.

The defendant denied any promise of marriage or any betrayal, and attempted to show by witnesses that the plaintiff had been guilty of indiscretions with other young men and that her testimony was unworthy of credit.

The case was given to the jury at 4 P. M. yesterday and at midnight they returned a verdict giving the plaintiff \$5.090 and costs.

Another action stands upon the calendar for trial, in which Miss Rachel Fredenburg sues young Sherwood for \$10.000 damages for breach of promise of marriage.

#### MUST IT COME TO THIS?

A City Official Suggested to Collect Evi dence for Coroners' Inquests.

In one of the prominent up-town political clubs a day or two ago the conversation turned on the frequency of deaths by electric shock.

"There should be some one in the employ of the city," said one speaker, "whose duty it should be to go immediately on being sumshould be to go immediately on being summoned to the place where a death or accident by electricity takes place in order that the circumstances and surroundings may be noted before there is a chance to meddle with them."

Denuty Cornege Y. T. Jenkins, who has had more to do with inquests in electric shock cases than any other physician in town, said: "It has often occurred to me that such an official is a necessity. At Coroners' inquests often one of the most difficult questions to estite is that of the owiership of the fatal wire. The wire that did the killing has to be traced to the plant whence it originated, long after the accident, by experis in electricity. Electric lighting companies in fixing the wire after an accident manage to conteal much important evidence. Through the police an official might be notified, who would go at once to the place of the accident, and take notes of the condition of things, which would be of great service at the inquest. The Coroner is now compelled to rely on electricians and chance witnesses for his testimony." OUR DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Its Business Eapidly Increasing of Late Through Foreign Matte. The New York branch of the Dead Letter

Office has had its business increased very rapidly of late. In one week recently, and it was not an extraordinary week, 95 bundles, containing 25,092 pieces of all sorts, were sent from here to the Dead Letter Office.

"Most of our increased work is due to foreigners," said an official vesterday, "Newspapers and packages are wrapped in the flimsiest paper that is made abroad, I guess, and fastened often with sealing wax. The packages are tossed into mail bags on the other side, and partly in consequence of friction and moisture from the air the wax is

other side, and partly in consequence of friction and moisture from the air the wax is broken and the wrappers are torn off. On the arrival of the mail bars in the New York Post Office nearly nine-tenths of the newspapers are without superscriptions.

"Stronger and thicker paper should be used for wrappers, and mucliage is a better gum than scaling wax. With Americans there is little fault to find in this respect.

"The best way, however, to insure a newspaper resoling its destination is to put the superscription on the newspaper itself as well as on the wrapper. In fact, this course has been recommended by the international Postal Congress, and the English Scotch, and Irish often comply with the rule. The French, German, and Russian mails are a terror to us.

"A million pieces a year have been sent to the Washington Dead Letter Office from the New York office, but this year there will be 1.590,000 pieces. We have about 290 inquiries a day for the whereabouts of letters or packages that have not been received, and in nine cases out of ten it is impossible to make people who complain of the loss of letters believe that they have probably misdirected them. Some of the most picturesque language I over heard in my life has poured through that little complaint window."

"Do people report back to you after they have found that letters were received which were supposed to be loat?"

"Hareiy. But we learn from the Postmasters where the letters or packages were received which their answers we have often to be content."

"Do the Postmasters reply to inquiries?"

"It's a test of patience to get some of them to reply. We write to thom again and again, in many instances, before we get an answer. The system is not perfected yet, but it is constantly improving."

### GILT-EDGED THOROUGHEREDS.

Highest Prices Paid in America and Eng. From the Philadelphia Record.

The trotters are ahead of the runners in the matter of big prices. The \$105,000 paid for the three-year-old trotting stallion Axtell overtops everything, and Robert Bonner says that the price he paid for the three-year-old wonder Sunol, record 2:10%, was larger than ever paid for a mare. Ormonde has the distinction of being the highest-priced runner. He wassold to South American parties this year for \$75,000. England is a long way ahead of America in fancy prices for thoroughbreds, as may be seen by the following, which show some of the largest prices paid for runners.

Nentucky, b. 4. by Lexington.

Kentucky, b. 4. by Lexington.

King Thomas, yearling out, by Ban Fox.

Direction of Banact, b. a. 5. by Ban Fox.

Direction of Banact, b. a. 5. by Ban Fox.

Vigil, b. c. 3. by Virgil

Duke of Magenta, 8. by Lexington.

Ban Fox, b. c. 2. by King Ban

Iroquoia br. b. (stallion), by Learnington.

Spendthrift, cb. c. 2. by Australian

Faissetto, b. c., 3. by Fanguirer.

Pontian, blk. b. 5. by Fore Gomes.

Drake Carter, b. g. 3. by Ten Brock.

Sir Dixon, b. c., 3. by Billet.

Proctor Knott, ch. g. 4. by Luke Blackburn

Terra Cotta, cb. c. 3. by Harry O'Fallon.

Lexington, b. c., 4. by Lexington.

Lexington, b. c., 5. by Jestington.

Lingisher, b. c., 3. by Lexington.

Hindoo, b. c., 2. by Virgil

Baden, Baden, cb. c., 3. by Australian

Foreity Control, ch. b. (stallion), by Doncaster.

Vagrant, br. g., 3. by Virgil

Come-to-Taw, b. c., 3. by Folure

Barues, b. c., 2. by Enquirer

Riight of Ellersile, cb. c., 3, by Boins.

Ceerge Kinney, b. h. (stallion), by Bonie Scorlein, b. (stallion), by Bonie Scorlein, b. h. 5. by Enquirer

Riight of Ellersile, cb. c., 3, by Folus.

The famous Glennels, with the two or IN AMERICA. 10.000

The famous Glenelg. with the two marcs, Finesse and Ulrica, was sold for \$10,000, as was the two-year-old Runymede, coupled with Bienheim. IMPORTED STALLIONS.

The highest priced imported stallions are Rayon d'Or. by Flageolet, for which W. I., Scott paid \$33,000; Mortemer. by Complegne, for which Pierre Lorilland paid \$25,000, he having previously paid \$15,000 for Glenlyon, by Stockwell, and St. Blaise, by Hermit, imported by Mr. Belmont at a cost of \$15,000. IN ENGLAND.

IN ENGLAND.

Ormonda, by Rend Or

Dougaster, by Stockwell
kangaroo, by West Australian
Basir Athol, by Stockwell
lary vest of the stockwell
lsonomy, by Sterding
Spinaway, by Macaroni.
Wheel of Fortune, by Adventurer
Jannette, by Lord Clifton
Cantinere, by Stockwell
Louisbourg, by Hampton
Foxhall (American), by King Alfonso.

Of the stockwell
Louisbourg, by Hampton Of the above, Busybody, Harvester, Spinaway, Wheel of Fortune, Jannette, Cantinere, and Louisbourg were sold at the late Lord Falmouth's famous break-up sales in 1884.

#### TROTIERS IN RETIREMENT.

are Passing Their Last Days. From the Philadelphia Press.

What becomes of the geldings that were prominent on the trotting turf after they become too old for road use, is a question that is frequently asked and which few can answer. Many of the faster ones are for a time easily traced, but they soon drop out of sight and eventually disappear. Such is the case of St. Julien. 2:114, who is now passing his declining years in a comfortable paddock at Petalina, Cal., under the sky where he first showed the bursts of speed that ultimately made him king of the turf. Harus, 2:134, the horse he deposed, stands in his box stall in Riobert Bonner's stable in West Fifty-fifth street. New York. For three years he has not felt the pavement beneath his hoofs, and, as the champion that swept away all records at Buffalo eleven years ago turns his head to look at a visitor a feeling of sachness passes through those who knew him in the morning of his career, and when his name supplanted that of Goldsmith Maid in the affections of the public. With Hopful, 2:134, another phase of equine life is found. He was in his day as celebrated as Rarus or even St. Julien, was a magnificent race horse to harness or wagon, and an ideal road trotter. When his racing days were over the gallant little gray began to drift about the country, eventually pulling up at Sing Sing prison in New York State, where he was kept and owned by a prominent detective. Of late, however, he has passed into the hands of a Maryland gentleman, who considers it an honor to own the trotter that has the fastest heats to wagon among his achievements. Few, if any, of the horses campaigned by Dan Mace were so popular as Darby, 2:16%. Darby was a good race horse and trotted twice to his record. Ten years ago he desarted Dick Swiveler, Hannis, and Driver at Utica, making his record in the third heat. The following year he disposed of Hopeful and Great Eastern at Rochester, after the former had won two honts in 2:16%, 2:10%. Who is now in his 19th year, was more fortunate, as old a little over a year ago in New York for \$265. The gra What becomes of the geldings that were

#### " Me and Jim." Half a dozen of us stood at the door of the

Erio passenger depot in Buffalo, when we saw a tramp bearing down upon us. There was considerable comment on his looks, and some guessing as to what excuse he would urge, and as he came up one of the boys said: Come, now, but you want to get on to Cleve-

land to see your wife die, don't you?"
"Ah! I recognize him at a giance!" added a second. "He is the man with the ossified "Ah! I recognize him at a giance!" added a second. "He is the man with the ossified liver."
"No he isn't." put in a third. "He is the man who never recovered from the Chicago fire."
The tramp looked from one to the other with very serious iace, and when the laugh had died away he said:
"Centlemen, you are all off. If you have five

The trains toocal from one to the other with very serious face, and when the laugh had died away he said:

"Gentlemen, you are all off. If you have five minutes to spare, please come with me."

We followed him through the depet and out into the yards, and there on a platform was something covered with a tarpaulin. He raised this, and we saw the crushed and mangied remains of a man.

"My partner, Jim." he explained. "We've travelled together for many a year, me and Jim, but this is the end. We came in on the bumpers last night, and he got a fall under the wheels down here in the yards."

"Say, we didn't mean to hurt your feelings," replied one of the boys.

"Oh of course not. Poor old Jim! Poor, ragged, and ignorant, but true as steel, and he never done no man harm. Gents, I'm a tramp, but no beggar. I don't want any help, but if you feel like chipping in a bit for poor old Jim! I'll get him a white shirt to be buried in, have a barber shave his face, and when the Coroner orders him off to pauper's field I'll drop a few flowers into the pine box to take the curse off."

And mayhap the poor old tramp in his pauper's comin sleeps the better for what we save.

It Developed Notable Pentures of " Mopulo-lient" Government as it May Be. SAN JOSÉ, Dec. 2.-Yesterday Mr. Hall of the canal company took his departure, returning to Nicaragua; to-day the American Minister, Mr. Mizner, leaves for Guatemala, stop-

THAT GUATEMALAN REFOLUTION.

ping on the way thither at Salvador, and possibly Honduras. At last, and after all the disputes and delays, an agreement has been reached. Costa Rica has consented to suspend her contract with the canal company for two years. The arrangement, as a whole, impresses an outsider as curious. The company goes to work and enters into a compact with the Government of Nicaragua, stipulating that all contracts it may have made in this connection that have proven objectionable to that Government shall be declared null and void. The covenant is witnessed by the United States Minister and approved by the President of Nicaragua. Careful readings of the compact, as printed in the Estrella de Nicaragua and reproduced by the Pressa Libre of this city, fall to give any other idea than that Micaragua has triumphed and Costa Rica been ignored. And yet this is not the case. The truth is, Costa Rica's position remains unchanged, unless for the better. It requires no tremendous amount of perspicacity to understand that two years hence, work having meanwhile advanced according to reasonable agreetation. Costa Rica's contract will mean a good deal more to her than it does to-day. Just what the Nicaraguans think about this is hard to say. In drawing up the agreement they at first insisted upon the "contract with Costa Rica" being thus definitely specified. The canal company's representative, however, held

canal company a representative, nowever, near his ground to the last in refusing to insert the name of this republic. And thus the matter stands. Those who know a good deal say:

"It is only this: Nicaragus doean't want to be crowed over. Costa lica is going to hold her tongue and resist the temptation to crow. A beautiful slience will be preserved by both sides, and by the company as well. No one will be let know anything about it. No takes will be let know anything about it. No takes will be let know anything about it. No takes will be fold in print or otherwise, and no comments aroused."

My information, which is authentic, I must add, was not obtained from the United States Minister, nor should that gentleman be blamed or criticised for having spoken upon the subject for he has said absolutely nothing. I have been hearing some old stories about Guat-mais and the ways of that country from an American friend who has recently arrived here. Told in all seriousness and without semblance of exaggeration, is uppose they may be given credence. If so, it is no wonder that cotta Rica wants to go alread on her own responsibility, and prefers not to unite with the other four republies, the most northans. At lines it was interesting to hear of Fresider. At lines it was interesting to hear of Fresider. At lines it was interesting to hear of Fresider. At lines it was interesting to hear of Fresider. At lines it was interesting to hear of Fresider. At lines it was interesting to hear of Fresider. But his an arrow encape from absenting the property of the completion of the arrangement for the loan of 21,000,000, contracted for the railroad of the north. President Barllass was to be present at this bungues, of course, as well as many other important mes. The place was to be given in celebration of the loan of 22,000,000, contracted for the resident shot. Through the bungling of some one the day was mistaken. The urrisation of law hear of the complex of the formal of the formal of the law property of the preceding week. Barll

subterfuge, and that he would be shot on the road to that place. Late in the evening she appeared, in her distracted state and a coupé, at the American Legation. It was not a case for the American Minister and he told her so. Moved, however, by her grief and terrors, the Minister accompanied the lady to call upon President Barilias, where it appears that she interceded in a such a way as to secure her husband's release.

There is no question but that the methods of government in Guatemala are much severer, much harsher, than in Costa Rica. In this republic there is taught the sacredness of human life. Degrading punishments are avoided, such a sucetacle could not be witnessed here as that of a General of the army being marched through the streets of the capital between two policemen, each holding one of his wrists with what is called "the nippers;" two other policemen abead and two more behind him. The Guatemalan General who was served thus had been arrested on suspicion of conspiracy and as being a leader of the insurgents.

Yesterday was the day for the Presidential electors to meet and elect the President. No reports have come in rot. But it is supposed that Don Jost Rodrigues is to be the constitutional head of the nation for the next four years. Nothing serious happened at all events. At 5 o'clock I met the Secretary of State promenading seronely in Central Park, where the usual Sunday onen-air concort was going on. Mr. Jiménez should sit for a painting or pose for a statue of "Serenity." It has been my good fortune to live at the same hotel as this gentleman for over a year. O'ten as I have seen him, I never saw him excited but once; it was in the hotel dining room. Some would-be clever Americans were making idiots of themselves by talking loudly and discussing subjects in connection with Costa Rica upon which they knew no more about than the muies on which they had ridden up from Carrillo. Mr. Jiménez she meditatively munching his fripoles—really frijoles properly cooked are excellent for breakfast—and li

#### Her Eloquence Too Much for the Burgiar,

W. C. Fitzgerald reported to the police

W. C. Fitzgerald reported to the police yesterday that about 5 o'clock in the morning his mother and sister, who reside at 447 Fifth street, were awakened by a masked burglar, who pointed a pistol and demanded whatever valuables and money they might happen to have lying around loose. The intruder had taken off 2 pair of rubber boots, which he stood by the stove.

Another sister of Mr. Fitzgerald, rooming up stairs, heard the sound of voices below and went down stairs to see what the trouble was. The burglar ordered her into the room with her mother and sister, and demanded that she, too, hand over her money to him. The undaunted young woman reclied that she had but very little money at best, and that little she had worked hard for, and therefore didn't care to part with it in any such way. Finally her eloquence impressed the man in the mask to such an extent that he put on his boots, asked to be let out of the house, and joined a companion who was waiting for him on the sidewalk in front, with not a penny more than he had when he first appeared to the frightened occupants of the down stairs room.

#### An Easy Way of Washing Clothes. JUST THINK

No Scalding or Boiling and everything as sweet as if never worn. Try Frank Siddalls Soap Next Washday.

Sold Everywhere.

## Confederate Secretary of the Navy, against David L. Yules (Dem.) of Florida. In which Mr. Mailory was successful. Mr. Clay, although then in a very weak and sunctated condition, made one of his grand efforts, and carried the Senate with him although. If my memory serves me right the Bennocrats were in the majority. However, on that occasion and on that say Mr. William R. King of Alabama (atterward Vice-Fresident and Fresident) of the Senate, and a most dignified and courteous gentieman he was too. The next evening fluesday! I attended the public reception at the William Courteous gentieman he was too. The next evening fluesday! I attended the public reception at the William Courteous gentieman he was too. The next evening fluesday! I attended the public reception at the William Courteous gentiema he was too. The act of the William Courteous should all the men who were then prominent in or Cabine the tem of the Washing hands with Congress, including the grand william H. Saward, &c. also the youth and beauty of the Washington belies, notably the lote! Miss 'inits, afterward Mrs. Stephen A. Hour, as with Senate of the Senator. As a daily reader of A. Hour, as with the Senator. As a daily reader of Your unapproachable journal I write to you. An Allegory That New York Should Paste to Its Hat.

WORCESTER, Dec. 5, 1889.

The Lead Ore Euling.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am ad-

rised by telegrams from Denver that orders have been given to shut down the Henrietta and Maid mine at Leadville on Jan 1, and that the force of miners is al-

ready being lessened preparatory to that end. This is the most serious blow to the Rocky Mountain mining

industry that it has ever anytained, and is the result of eccretary Windom's ruling on the Mexican lead ore im-portations not 'quite two months ago. For over a year past the Henrietta and Maid mine has been supplying the

ore to keep the amelters at Leadville and in southwest Colcrade in operation. It has not been profitable, but

under a Republican protective tariff Administration would make a ruling in a spirit of protection that would

Dr. McGlynn's Philology Attacked,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The rev-

The Senate Sauff Box.

To THE EDWOR OF THE SUN—Sir: There was once a man who built a beautiful house. It was complete in every way, excepting only that it had no cellar. The owner decided to dig no cellar, for reasons of economy perhaps or perhaps for other reasons. The reasons whatever they were, were never understood of economy perhaps, or perhaps for other reasons, whatever they were, were never understood by his neighbors. Now this man stored his coal and his barrele of potatoes and apples and other such things beneath his house where his cellar should have been. He dug a hole for his potatoes and covered them un, and likewise buried, all the other things which it was necessary to store under the house. Every afternotation which his cook wanted pointoes for his dinner or coal with which to cook them, or needed anytoing which was buried under the house, it was found necessary to dig these innegs up. This digging took place such day, in fact was going on pretty hearly all the time for one purpose or another, and the dift that was laken up was sometimes atored in the kitchen of the house, or in the lailways, and sometimes even in the pariora to the great inconvenience of every inhabitant. As soon as any necessary article has heen obtained its scepacie was replaced beneath the house and the the kitchen or class before and was replaced beneath the house and the side of the scenario was replaced beneath the house and the side of the beneath the house and made a contract with proper parties to dig a collar beneath the house and he spared no necessary appealed but had the cellar complete in every particular, and equipped with every possible convenience. When this had been accomplished the joy of that household was great. There was ne more daily digging up of dirt to

get at a quarter peck of potatoes, or to take a look at the gas meter, or to mend a broken water pipe, or to attend to any needfut thins below, and there was no storing of dirt in the kitchen and the halls.

Now, the man of whom this story is told never really lived, and if he had his friends would have sent him to Bloomingdals or other resort for unatics. But there is a parallel cans here in the city of New York and as coon as take city awakes to the fact, as that man did, and builds suitable subways for the storage of all its pipes and wires and other things that it is necessary to place beneath the surface, and forever does away with this eternal digging up of its streets, it will have done the sensible thing.

piece of lace enlarged and grew in the form of a human being, walking about the floor and moving ?"

A correspondent of The Rue, in commenting on the ury's answer to this most extraordinary question, says:

A correspondent of The Sux, in commenting on the jury's answer to this most extraordinary question, says:

"What is this but ignorance and mental degradation of the worst type!" But the jurymen were right. The history of "materialization" shows it to be one of the very grossest of trauda. Almost without exception the materializer has been detected and the shalls human credulity at its very worst. Now, then, that question about the bit of lace on the floor developing into a human form. How could any one believe such rot flut the trick is a clever one-quite sectorer as indian juggiery. It is done in this way:

The medium, a larse woman, wears a black dress and heavy skirts, open down from the waist at one side. She emerges from her cabinet slowly, in semi-darkness, her accomplice under her skirts. Presently, as she steps hackward, a piece of lace is seen on the floor just at the citiz of her dress, not larger than a pocket handker, other. She reaches down and begins to manipulate this bit of lace. The accomplice passes more lace out to her, and present quite. It forms a curtain for the shost, who creeps out through the opening of the woman's akirts. When the light is carriculy toned down there is the appearance of a woman springing straight up out of the floor. The trick is also performed by setting a curtained table immediately in from of the cabines and having the room almost totally dark.

It matters not a whit what distinguished scientists have said as to the phenomena of agiritualism, the fact stands that the materializing medium of to-day is a gross innesser. This so-called materialization is a lie. Senelbic pronie who have witnessed it know it to be a lie; and repeated exposures prove it a lie.

#### Another Wonderful Lily.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I read an

for 1858, chapter 292:

As Act to incorporate the Central America Commercial and Industrial Company. Passed April 10, 1858, 1876. Intro-fifthe being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as folious:

Section 1. Brastin Corning, Edwin D. Morgan, John L. Schoolcraft, William F. Ferkins, Charles B. Hoard, John Cochrans, Heury H. Elliott, Walter L. Burgess, E. George Squire, IJ. Randolph Martin, Walde Hutchings, John H. Feck, Myron H. Clark, John Anderson, and their associates, and all other persons who may be owners of the stock hereinafter named, are hereby declared and constituted a body corporate in fact and in law, by the name of the Central America Commercial and Industrial, Company. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How would



Yours truly,

THE BUREAU OF SCIENCE IN JAIL. BUFFALO, Dec. 13 .- The Bureau of Science

INFALLIBLE—Detection impossible: satisfaction and success guaranteed: win any one's love; you get it sure: learn by mail; only the, stamps; no postals answered; real well. Address BURHAU OF SCIENCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

name of Paul J. Gregory, and on being searched he was found also to be the American College of Arts and Science, the National Patent Agency, the Universal Patent Manufacturing Company, and numerous other

They had lifted the body out of the canal and a dozen of us stood around it when the Coroner came. He glanced at the face, asketl

"And shouldn't you investigate the causes "I know them already. He was a clerk in a hardware store next to my office. Last summer be got charge of the refrigerator depart-

Lansingbulloll, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Mrs. Debornh-Powers is the oldest woman in this village. She is in her hundredth year, but she is as smart and as chirp as a cricket. Since the death of her husband she has been the managing head of the Powers Bank, one of the other attention of the Commission of the control of the contr

# sixty days or more and were honorably discharged. If they served over 800 days a monthly pension at 1 cent a day is to be substituted. In addition to this monthly pension for service there is to be \$7 a month for one-half disability and \$12 for three-fourths disability. In fact, there is to be no age limitation for persons now disabled from performing labor necessary to their support. There are also to be arrears at \$5 a month. Female nurses during the war are to have pensions hereafter, and also arrears of \$5 a month from the date of their discharge. Then there are sundry other provisions of \$12 a month for widows and others. In short, the bill of Mr. ingalls is a masterplece of lavishness. Senator Mitchell also has a bill extending the benefits of the Mexican Pension act, which was signed by Mr. Cleveland, to all who have served the Government in any war since 1845 for thirty days or more. Then there is a bill to remove the arrears of pension limitation altogether, which would cost hundreds of millions of dollars. There is also a bill giving to a certain class of pensioners \$72 per month and to another smaller class \$100 a month; and it is only fair to say that this latter bill has much greater claims to consideration than measures which give 25 or \$12 per month where there is no just claim. A bill paying those who were captured and confined in Confederate prisons \$3 per day for the period of imprisonment is a smaller item of the many that have already appeared in the Senate on this subject. The one thing made clear is that the Fifty-first Congress is likely to embark on a career of enormous pension exponditure. Whatever may be done or left undone for the national defence, the outgo for pensions, which has already aggregated fully \$1,000,000,000 and the extrawagant policy, and be followed by a reaction. But the difficulty is that he legislation of the sort now proposed is mostly for burdens that are repeated annually, and that are certain to make the pension outlay more than \$100,000,000 a year for many yea THE FROZEN WHALEMAN. A Deserted Yankee Ship Wandering in the Arette Seas.

New London, Dec. 14 .- A most remarkable story of a spectral frozen ship, cradled among the icebergs of the Arctic regions and floating deserted and alone throughout those frozen seas, has been brought here by Henry Glass, a young whaleman of Ledvard, who has returned from a three years' cruise in Behring Sea waters in the whaling bark Reindeer of New Bedford, Capt. Baker. The Reindeer brought a full account of the silent ship, which is none other than the 335-ton whaling ship Young Phonix of New Bedford, which was lost in the ice pack in the Arctic over a year ago at the

close of the season's fishing. The incident is said by old whalemen to be without parallel in the local annals of the fish. ery, and they also add that as the Young Phonix seems, from the accounts, to be liter. ally dry docked in icebergs, there is but little doubt that she will go swinging around the Arctic in the intense cold for years, perhaps for centuries, for the very elements there will con-

centuries, for the very elements there will constitute her protection.

The Young Phonix was a stanch ship. She was crushed and set to leaking by the ice so that it became necessary to abandon her hastily, as she was thought to be sinking. This occurred a long distance to the north of Point Barrow.

One day in the early part of last May a going and leavitt who has charge of the Pacific leavitt who has charge of the Pacific

that it became necessary to abandon her hastily, as she was thought to be sinking. This occurred a long distance to the north of Point Barrow.

One day in the early part of last May a man named Leavitt, who has charge of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company's station at Cape Smith, nine miles to the southwest of Point Barrow, was astounded to see a ship standing toward the shore about a mile in the offing, hemmed'in by towering leebergs. Leavitt had spent the winter in the lee, and the appearance of a ship there at such an unusual time of the year nearly scared him out of his wits. Visions of that labled ship, the Flying Dutchman, darted across his mind, but finally he recovered himself, and walked down toward the beach. As he did so the fabrie drew nearer to the land. He says it made a charming picture to his famished eyes, appearing as if formed of frosted glass.

The mass continued to approach him, and he finally made out the complete outlines of the full-rigated ship. Joung Phomis, a vessel with which he was familiar. The lay ornded in the lay ralley where she reclined. Here three mass towered aloft with still perfect rake, and shrouds, backstays, braces, and stays covered with ice coatings in fantastic shapes, brought out in the sunight in bold and beautiful relief against the blue mountains of ice behind.

The slient ship lay stern to the sea, about fility yards from it, and slightly heeled to port. The prismatic effects of the spectral scene were heightened by heavy burdens of anow, which cumbered the decks, the hawer, and the sails of the vessel. Two of the sails were shaking their stiffened tatters filly in the breeze, while the rost had the snug man-o-war furl of a year before, and were frozen tightly to the yards. The vessel looked literally as ship of ice, for all the world like the toy ship on-shrouded in crystals by the glass-blower's art. Flucking up his courage Leavitt finally went out to the lea pack and boarded the ship. He found everything intent upon the decke as it had been left. Not even the

Only New England Can Hear Harvard's Glee Club Sing. CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 14.-The Harvard Glee Club

will not be allowed to sing Christmas carols in different cities in the country this year, and the friends of the students and the graduates of the university will be robbe t of much genuine pleasure, because the facultylook upon this Christmas trip of the glee club as an advertising this Christmas trip of the gies club as an advertising dodge, and, as such not to be tolerated. The faculty doesn't deere to have Harvard advertised through any of her organization and the gies club with any flowed to person until of New England. This decision person disappointment to the numbers of the club, and to the whole college as well, for all the students are proud of their singers and want the whole country to hear them.

The Cristons takes up the cudged in favor of the gies club and talks back to the faculty very sensity.